

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NOBIS
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Between Agricultural Fairs and Cattle Shows, we should give the preference to the former, without meaning to underrate the salutary influence of the latter.

By Agricultural Fairs, on the plan which we should recommend, we mean an *annual sale*, to take place on a *certain day* every year, and at the same place, say the place of holding the election in each election district—or, where the county is small, it would perhaps answer better to have but one sale, and let that take place at the County Town, say Easton for Talbot, Prince Frederick for Calvert, Chestertown for Kent, Centreville for Queen Anne, and so in all other Counties, where the things to be sold could be driven in one day.

To these Fairs, every farmer or planter could send for sale, whatever he could conveniently spare—whether it be fat, or stock cattle—a yoke of oxen—an extra horse or colt—a dozen store, or fat sheep—or whatever else he might be disposed to part with. Should the prices not come up to his expectation, it would cost but little to make the experiment, and he could easily send home again what he might not find sale for.

At first the plan might not work so well as might be anticipated, but in a short time the public would become familiar, and fair remunerating prices would be obtained—better probably than the same things would bring at private sale, for who has not observed the effect of competition at Executor's sales, especially where a credit is given of six months or more? A guinea found in an old "chest of drawers" in Virginia, is said to have sold at an Administrator's vendue, for \$17.27! Suppose these Fairs to occur with unfailing certainty on a particular day every year, at some point convenient to a line of railroad or steamboat conveyance, and those on the Eastern Shore would be attended by the butchers from Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and those on the Western Shore by the butchers from Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington.

Cattle Shows are undoubtedly useful to a certain extent—but they are in too great a degree contests of pride and of wealth—They lead to the bestowment of great attention and high feeding on a few pet animals and pet acres, neither of which, as it often happens, will pay for the time, capital and labour, employed in their production or improvement, while a sale would bring together not only the best for exhibition, but the redundant, whether good or bad. Very few in a district of ten or twenty miles square who have not something superfluous which some one else within that circle may need, and gener-

ally it may be expected that sales and purchasers would nearly counterbalance, and all parties be conveniently accommodated; and all that was sold to go out of the County, would be so much wealth added to it.

Is it going too far to say, that there might be raised in every county as many domestic animals,—horses, sheep and cattle,—which might be well spared to supply the wants of the populous towns and the labourers on the public works, as would pay for all the clothes and groceries imported in the counties, leaving to each County, its staple crops as so much clear gain? By way of illustration, we suggest that the farmers of each county consider themselves as an independent nation or community, prospering or going to leeward, according as they sell more than they buy, or buy more than they sell, the year round—Let each county shew its *balance sheet* at the end of the year, and see how the account stands—There is not one that ought not to have a balance in its favor. Let it not be said that what one gains, another loses—that might be the case were their dealings confined to each other; but, regarding each county as an independent state or nation, where is there one that ought not to export more than it consumes, and of course go on in a course of accumulation? Where is there a state where the consumers bear a greater proportion to the producers, than do the consumers of the products of Maryland? With a population of more than 100,000 in Baltimore—with 5 times that number of consumers close on its eastern border in Philadelphia and New York—with vast numbers of consumers on our public works, and employed in the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary waters, there is not a state in the Union that bears in its own bosom more of the elements of agricultural prosperity, nor a county in the State that ought not to export *far* more than it imports, nor a farmer that might not, with a reasonable economy and industry, throw the balance in his favour on casting up accounts at the end of the year. There is, we are well satisfied, no pursuit equally honourable and gentlemanly, which combines in the average, so much of *certainly* with equal profit as agriculture, through all the slave-holding tide-water cheap-land region of our country, if it be followed with intelligence, forecast, economy, early rising, and collecting *erunam spelled backwards!* Much has been done, much is doing—yet much remains to be done, and one of these things to be done, is to devise the means of most conveniently turning to account a great number of odds and ends, small in the particular, but important in the aggregate, which are now lost or not heeded; and one of these means to this end is the establishment of *regular Agricultural Fairs*, and plain cheap strong steam-boats to trade all along the river shores.

The planter can easily send his tobacco—the farmer his wheat and corn—and the regular grazier who pursues it on a large scale as a business, can send his cattle to market, and order his commission merchant to send him his plaster, his sugar and coffee, and his whiskey and brandy, and wine, and negro clothing, and shoes, and saddles, and bridles, and hats, and china, and glass, and fine bonnets, and

"Silks, and satins, and scarlets, and velvets," that
"Put out the kitchen fire;"

but what we contend for is, that there is not a farmer on 200 acres of land in Maryland, who might not export enough of odds and ends to pay for all reasonable imports, leaving his regular crop to buy lime, or plaster, or ashes, for that is money always well laid out,—or to buy more land or more labour, which is more important, for 99 out of an hundred have too much land, and too little labour.

These observations are intended to apply to farmers at a distance from market, who have all of them a few, and might raise a few more animals than their circumstances or family demand, but yet not enough more to make it an object to drive them to a distant market. By the Fairs proposed, which any three farmers might meet together, and arrange in one hour's conversation, the fat things that are stalled might be brought all together, and what was not wanting in the county in the way of exchange, butchers would buy, collect in a drove, and drive off to the neighbouring towns. Could not every landholder spare as many colts, beeves, old steers or dry cows, mutton and old sheep, as would average say \$200, if sure of getting a market on a given day within 15 or even 20 miles? Might not each county at least supply its own demand for horses, and thus keep in it the many thousand that now go out for saddle and harness horses. At these annual and regular sales, livery stable men and horse dealers would go to supply themselves with raw things, giving 80 or 100 for a young horse that, being dressed up and set off in the hands of an experienced groom, would bring two hundred, and if well matched, three hundred dollars. It is, however, useless to dwell on what we apprehend will be admitted as expedient and useful—No one will deny that the experiment could be made with far less trouble, preparation and expense than a *treat for an election*, where some go to get drunk, and all to persist in sticking to the party, for

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

But our project, being exclusively for the good of those to whom it is addressed, without subserving the purposes of party or demagogue, no one will be at the trouble of carrying it into execution, and our position, pent up in odious brick walls as in a prison, precludes us from attempting what any two or three gentlemen might get done.

At these Fairs any superior animals which could take a premium at a Show, would command a remunerating price—The only difference is, that the owner would not get his premium of 3, or 5, or \$10—In fact, as far as the object of a Show is to give reputation to an animal, and value to his progeny, by the fact of his having had a premium awarded, a report of excellence, which might be made by committees appointed at the Fairs, would confer the honorary distinction, and thus all the benefits and practical good of Cattle Shows and Public Fairs might be combined—but who will undertake it?

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

Near Bryan Town, Charles Co. Md. }
August 27, 1839. }

J. S. Skinner—Sir—Ever since I was 18 years old, I have been a subscriber to a newspaper, and frequently during that time, to some agricultural paper, but have never yet obtained from either that correct and regular statement of our Tobacco markets in this country and in Europe, which, as a Tobacco planter of Maryland, I had earnestly desired to see.

Having very recently become a subscriber to your paper, and finding your willingness and determination to publish regular and correct statements of our tobacco markets here and abroad, I flatter myself I have at length obtained the desideratum of my wishes in that respect, and feel assured under such circumstances that your paper will be of incalculable benefit and satisfaction to every tobacco planter who may become a subscriber thereto. A regular and correct statement of our tobacco trade in this country and abroad, will enable the planters to judge of the value of their crops from causes and effects, and to be, at least, on an equal footing in that respect with the home speculator.

Is it not also advisable for the tobacco planters in all their primary meetings, and upon all suitable occasions, to persevere in their remonstrances to our General Government in regard to the onerous duties imposed on our tobacco abroad? We have been groaning under this unequal duty long enough. It is high time to complain, and loudly appeal to our General Government for redress.

Ever anxious to lend my aid to lessen the taxes on tobacco, whether they consist of onerous duties abroad, or excessive labor at home, induces me at this time to mention an improvement in the securing of that article from the field to the house, which I am of the opinion lessens the labor more than one-third. Our planters in Charles County, I am sure, are generally unacquainted with this new process of housing tobacco—I therefore refer to it here more especially for their benefit. In the first place the tobacco is cut down without being split, then conveyed to the house, and forced upon the sticks by placing a small spear on the end of each stick, to effect which the following construction has been adopted by me: A block 2 feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 6 inches thick—a post confined in the centre of said block 3 feet long, a hole in said post about 2½ feet from the block large enough to admit one end of a tobacco stick—one end of the stick is then placed in the hole of said post, the other end being sharpened so as to enter the socket of the spear: the plants are then pressed against the spear, which are immediately split and passed on the stick. By this mode all the splitting in the field is saved, and the vast accumulation of leaves incident thereto considerably diminished. I would advise our tobacco planters to make the experiment.

The following is an imperfect view of the manner of spearing tobacco as spoken of above:



1. The block.
2. The post.
3. Tobacco stick. [steel]
4. Spear, which should be of good
5. Tobacco plant, about to be speared

Yours, very respectfully, H. H.

[We thank our correspondent for the compliment contained in the above, and will endeavor to merit the approbation of those for whom we cater.]

SOUTHERN CAPACITIES AND WANTS.

St. Stephens, Alabama, August 15, 1839.

J. S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the A. Farmer:

Dear Sir—I am indebted to your politeness for your letter of the 1st inst. I am much gratified at your determination to procure the best breed of the *Berkshire hog*. The great use of that animal amongst the Southern population, and the high price of pork and bacon for some time, has taught our planters the necessity of adopting a plan that common sense could not, viz: the necessity, as well as ultimate advantage of living "within themselves." Although stock generally, is receiving considerable attention here, as regards improvement, yet the hog comes in for the first, and the *Berkshire* has become the variety most anxiously sought for; and if a supply was promised, the demand for pigs could not be met.

Permit me to suggest to you a species of the *Dog* much wished for in this country, viz: the pure and large

Newfoundland breed. From trial this animal has been found admirably adapted for guarding stock, as also for a watch on a plantation. His capacity for being taught is superior. He answers the place of the Mastiff and Shepherd's Dog.

The long-continued high price of provisions has turned the attention of this section of the Union to the raising of every kind of stock, and consequently, to improve. It is admirably adapted for the production of sheep and wool, which will appear strange to you, and equally that the Atlantic country and the valley of the Mississippi, in the same parallel, is unfriendly to its production. The common sheep of the country exhibits as rapid improvement in *fleece*, when crossed with the Merino or Saxony, as in any country I know of.

For the Turnip cultivation we cannot be excelled—we have certainly beat the Continent in the production of the Mangel Wurtzel. The Ruta Baga and Sugar Beet does admirably, and stands in the field, growing, the whole winter.

Rye grows rapidly, and Barley during the winter—Consequently, you will ask, why don't you raise sheep? The only answer is—Cotton! Cotton!! Cotton!!! Instead of giving time for any other pursuits, a full crop demands a year of fourteen months; and the planter, let him start with any determination he will, soon finds himself carried away with the cotton mania, a full crop, and buys his provisions—a most delusive theory, and which a fall in the value of the article only will correct.

As regards the hog, I believe intelligent men have settled that, more than any other animal, he calls for a cross to preserve his good qualities. It has been found in Kentucky and Tennessee, that the *Berkshire*, crossed with the improved *Bedford*, (small ears,) succeeds admirably. The latter, consequently, is called for here, by the hog-raiser. The Ohio people have succeeded also with this cross. Please to let me know when you have pigs ready to ship, and I will immediately transmit the price.

I should be much gratified to learn the probable price of a pair of the best kind of long-wooled sheep now in your section of country that could be shipped from Baltimore—Also a full blooded Durham bull and heifer calf, sufficiently grown to ship to Mobile without injury by taking from the cow.

N. B. I have been for several years successfully engaged in the grape cultivation and the fabrication of wine—and the last from our native grape, with as much success as any other. I will, ere long, ask a corner of your paper for an occasionally short communication on that subject.

DR. MUSE, ON THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.

CAMBRIDGE, August 23, 1839.

SIR—I observe in the "American Farmer" of the 21st inst. a request from one of your correspondents, that I would communicate through its columns the mode of culture of my growing crop of corn.

I willingly comply with the request. I think it has several advantages over those in ordinary use; and if it should, on further experience, advance, in any degree, the agricultural interest, in this great staple, it will afford me much gratification.

Allow me, then, to refer you, for this purpose, to the "Farmers' Register," current volume, (vol. 7, Jan. number,) pages 17 & 18, where you will find a full report of the result and mode of culture, and liming, and manuring, &c. of my crop made the last season, upon the same principles, and in the same manner, as that of the present, with the difference of two incidents, worthy of notice, as bearing upon the two experimental cases, to wit: the first was made upon a sward, very recently, yet heavily loaded with grass of the previous autumn; and the year of the growth of the corn, was notoriously and universally remarkable for its drought—whereas the present growing crop was planted upon a three year old sward of blue grass and clover, on which, my friends thought, it could not succeed; and, too, the year is remarkable for repeated and excessive rains, thus presenting a strong comparative view, under varying circumstances.

In the drought of the first, I was fortunate in being enabled thereby to confute the predictions of my neighbors, "that in such event, my crop must perish, by its thick planting"—having about 9000 single stocks to the acre—and it is true, the demand for moisture must have been greater, by the greater number of stocks—yet it suffered less than any corn in the neighborhood, as conceded by

all—and because my culture furnished it with the means of obtaining more moisture.

With these few remarks, connected with my paper in the "Register" before referred to, you have all that I am aware would be useful to the purpose.

I hope if you publish any part of my paper alluded to, you will publish the whole, with the certificates, &c. as reports of large crops, should in all cases be verified in the best manner possible. I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

N. B. I would prefer 16 inches in the line for planting in place of the 12; my present crop is 16, making about 7000 stocks to the acre.

J. E. M.

From the Farmer's Register.

STATEMENT OF THE CULTIVATION AND PRODUCT OF A FIELD OF CORN.

Cambridge, Dec. 29, 1838.

Dear Sir—You requested the result of a corn crop which I made this year, and my mode of cultivation, with its rationalia. Though not original, because the principles on which it was made are well known and settled, yet it was unusual, and I have not, elsewhere, known their application in the same manner, in all respects.

I have, for several years, tried a few acres, under a similar culture; and finding it considerably superior, in all seasons to the ordinary methods, I extended it this year, to forty acres; and though the drought has very much curtailed the product below the promise of the luxuriant stalks, yet, it is very respectable for field-culture.

The field in question was cultivated the previous year in corn, in the ordinary mode, having been, the same year, manured—about thirty loads, and limed, one hundred bushels to the acre. The then ensuing winter and spring, as early as possible, it was ploughed, a moderate depth, about 4 inches, drag-harrowed and rolled, and drill-planted, in lines 4½ feet apart, and 12 inches in the line; single stalks only left in the thinning, which operation was performed by a patent drill-machine, invented by Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, which I have found useful, in many years' experience. With one man and two horses, this machine will furrow, drop, cover, and roll down 8 or 10 acres per day, and, with nearly a mathematical precision, in point of line and distance. The corn, when up, was worked with ordinary "cultivators," succeeded by one dressing with the "scarifier," about 6 inches deep. This latter implement, which I purchased several years ago, of Sinclair & Moore, of Baltimore, has, in my opinion, no equivalent substitute, in the culture of our corn-crop; as by it, the earth may be penetrated and pulverized 6 or 8 inches deep, with two horses, and without turning up the sward, and exposing it to the drying action of the sun and air. The cultivators, or any other harrows, (I prefer the cultivator,) are again used and continued, unceasingly, till the sward is rotten, which will generally be about the last of June, when the plough is, for the first time since the planting, introduced to turn up the sward, which, having been so long buried and undisturbed, except by the cutting of the "scarifier,"—and, under the cumulative agency of heat and moisture, is now fully decomposed, and thus incorporated with the soil, which is thereby improved, and adapted to the subsequent wheat or other small grain, which may delight in dainty and well cooked food, when the corn had flourished upon the vapors and gases of the preparatory process. After the plough, I take up again the "cultivator," or any other harrow, under the classic precept, "*multum adeo, rastris glebas qui frangit inertes*." And the drier the season, the more I use it, to promote the absorption of atmospheric moisture, which, at night, and in the driest season, is more abundant than generally supposed; as well as to assist, by lightening the surface soil, the transpiration through it, of the waters of the sub-soil, which being more forcibly acted upon by the greater permeability of the earth, in this loose, porous, and lightened condition, to the rays of heat, afford a considerable resource of humidity.

You have then my mode of culture, and the principles on which it is founded. I never cross-plough, even in ordinary wide planting, until the sward is rotten. Because, by this process it is turned up, and exposed to the drying and evaporating influence of the sun and air, by which even animal substances, more putrescent than vegetable, may be, and are effectually preserved from putrefaction, as in the ordinary practice of curing, as it is termed, fish, beef, &c. &c. Because, I have a finer culture, and the soil is better pulverized without it; and though not a thoroughgoing advocate of the doctrine of the well-known Tull,

It will be observed that the *drill* had a little more than nine thousand *stalks*; and the other, about four thousand to the acre. The growth of this was equally good; but the product, though not accurately ascertained, as intended, was unquestionably far short of the *drill*; but not in the ratio of the respective number of stalks—the ears being larger—yet, I think the difference of product, per acre, at least one-third in favor of the drill.

Procure some small hoes, about six inches wide; with helvcs about three feet long and made of good pine, so as to be both light and strong.—Put one carrier after each cutter and make them keep up their own rows; for one hand can carry together and shock up, as fast as another can cut and pile the corn.—The corn and fodder will cure best by putting about 250 hills in a shock.—Therefore being thus divided let them begin at once; unless, however, there is an extra hand, it will be necessary to send one cutter and carrier to mark the places for the shocks; by tying together the tops of four hills at intervals of sixteen hills each way, from centre to centre—thus

A 10x10 grid of dots, with some dots missing in the center, forming a shape that resembles a stylized '100'.

The carriers have only to carry these piles together and form the shocks, by setting each armful against the hills that are tied up, as they carry them together. The butts of the stalks must be kept well out, to make the shocks stand firmly and leave a space in the centre, for air.—The corn may be cut off with perfect safety, as soon as the grain begins to look glazed or shining; but as it can be cut and shocked, in less time than it would take, to pull the blades and cut the tops, it may be suffered to stand a little longer; thus giving more time for hauling manure. The blades cure very well, after the corn is cut, and the tops are much better, than if kept in a house; but if a portion of the blades are wanted, for separate use, or for sale, they may be pulled, before the corn

I do not claim as an *original discovery* the means of preserving apples. Packing them in sand is common in this part of the country. The drying them I took from the New York Cultivator. I am satisfied that the combination is preferable to either of the means separately used. This is a small matter, but being within the scope of agricultural economy, I have supposed you would give it a place in the Register. WM. CARMICHAEL

CULTURE OF COTTON.

From the South-Carolinian.

Locust Grove, Abbeville District.

Mr. Editor.—I have searched in your agricultural columns, but in vain, for some article on the culture of cotton. Are our planters not aware of the paramount importance of this production of our country? Or is it taken for granted that every person knows how to raise it? So every person knows how to fatten pigs. But there are improvements, and these improvements should be disseminated for the benefit of all. Cotton is the chief source of the wealth of the Southern States, and contributes largely to the comfort of millions of the human race. We cannot improve in the culture of it too much. I would not recommend that we should raise more than we do; but, with care and attention, the same quantity may be raised on much less ground, by which our lands would not be so soon exhausted. Land is the only real wealth of our country, and it is surely unpatriotic in the people to destroy or waste it. It is impoverishing their prosperity.

What is there worthy in a man's accumulating a considerable fortune, if, in doing this, he has laid waste more land than would support his posterity for generations to come?

Cotton seed should be procured from the best ground, where the cotton has been well worked, and the bolls fully matured, gathering, for this purpose, the middle bolls: that is, separating the first opening and the last, from the second. The first bolls become grown when the stalk is young and not prepared to give to the seed that perfection which it does in a maturer growth. The last opening is generally immature, from the decay of the stalk, cold winds, early frosts, &c. That which is intended for seed should be picked out when dry, and never allowed to heat or ferment, which would occasion a decomposition of its parenchyma, and a predisposition to rot while growing. This partial fermentation of the seed will not prevent its germination; but its nourishing principle being injured, the young plant will not have that constitutional vigor so essential to perfection in growth, but will be susceptible of all the disasters incident to the cotton crop. It is equally as important that we extend a care to the preservation of our seed, as to the preparation of the soil. A defective seed cannot bring a perfect plant. The more pains we take with regard to the preservation of our seed, the less will be their degeneracy. The land should be thrown up in beds as early as possible with a turning plough, which will hasten the decomposition of its vegetable matter. Low moist land should be drawn up with the hoe, but no other. Some people contend for a rigid system of management, as to the time and manner of planting and working a crop; but, as there is no regular time or way of managing, which will suit the precarious seasons of our climate, all plans must be modified according to circumstances.

There is a prevailing opinion among planters, that the sooner cotton is planted, so that it is not killed by frosts, the better. This is an error of considerable magnitude. If experience did not prove to the contrary, we should need no better evidence, it seems to me, than to know that the cotton plant is a native of a warmer climate than this. In Florida, the West-Indies, and Mexico, where there are no chilling winds or frosts to stunt its growth, cotton grows to greater perfection than in Carolina and Georgia. Cotton ought not to be planted until there is evidence of a permanent change from cold to warm, which in time every man's experience will dictate. Cotton will then come up and grow off sooner than that which has been injured by frosts or cold winds. Before planting, the seed should be rubbed in ashes, moistened with water. This will cut the lint, so that the seed can be dropped more regularly. And the ashes which stick to the seed are highly beneficial, as they impart their alkaline qualities to the young plant, and accelerate and give vigor to its growth. Some planters rub their seed before planting in lime; but I prefer ashes, because its inherent principle (alkali) is not only a stimulus, but a nourishment also: whereas, lime is only a stimulant, and might, in some instances, engender want. Ashes have a two-fold advantage. They give a healthiness to the young plant, and an impetus to its growth, which render it less susceptible of the influence of circumstances.

After the cotton is up, a scraper should be run round, if the land is bedded. This will not throw the soil down, but leave the cotton standing on a narrow ridge, which would impede the progress of the hoes, in chopping out.

The cotton should be left in bunches of three or four stalks at a place—the distance, suitable to the strength of the ground, not putting it to an entire stand until the second time. A great deal is often lost in the cotton crop by its being too close in the drill. The stalks should stand at such distances as at all times to admit the sun to shine through upon the ground. It is the general warmth of the sun, with a free circulation of air, that causes the cotton to bear, mature, and open. After chopping out, the cotton should be run round with a turning plough, the bar next the cotton. This throws the soil to the middle, covers the young grass, and admits the warmth of the sun to the roots of the cotton; but it should not stand long in this condition, before it is run round again, with one or two furrows, throwing the soil back to the cotton. It is then in good condition for the second hoeing. In hoeing the second time, the cotton should be put to a perfect stand of one stalk. Those which are to be removed, should not be chopped off with the hoe, but should be pulled up with the hand. This is the speediest way, and the most practicable, as there is no danger of bruising those which remain. It has been shewn by experiment, which is better than all the theories that can be adduced, that one stalk at a place, giving it the proper distance, will bear more and better cotton than two stalks or more. And this is not at variance with the theory of the times; for two stalks cannot draw more matter from the earth than the earth will yield to one; but on the contrary will exhaust the earth of those ingredients material to the formation of the cotton, which is the ultimate purpose of the cotton planters. And no planter will deny that there is more efficacy in a perfect plant than one that has been bruised, mutilated or wounded, in any way. Its transpiration is free and unrestrained; no waste of its juices, their renovating principle being carried out to their ultimate perfection. We may attribute, and very correctly too, the barrenness of some stalks to the wounds and bruises which have been inflicted, when young, either upon the stalk, or about its roots. And might we not, with equal propriety, view this as one of the causes which hasten the degeneracy in our seed. Could we but view, scientifically, the progress of the cotton plant, from its germination to maturity, and see the analogy of its constituent parts, we would see that a perfect growth is necessary to the perfection of the seed. Then surely it would be prudent in every planter to use these necessary pains; they require no more time, and would evidently increase the quantity upon the ground; and the purity of the seed would be a great desideratum in the next crop.

The third working should be given with as much or more care than the second. The roots are then spreading in every direction, and the stalks in a good way of bearing. There is a universal practice among some planters, in the third, and in the last working, to plough deep and bed up high. This is an error which is attended with inconceivable injury. Every experienced planter knows that there is the bulbous or large root, that strikes perpendicular and deep into the ground, and the fibrous or small roots that run horizontally immediately under the surface of the ground. The office of the latter is to seek for nourishment which is essential to the support of the bolls. The main root, which strikes into the ground, collects moisture, and supports the stalk. Now, what must be the result of cutting those fibrous roots with the plough in dry weather, or at any time, for we have no warranty of rain? The consequence must be a dropping of the bloom, and the barrenness of the stalk, until rain come again, that these roots may take a fresh start to grow. Or even if the ploughing should not be of sufficient depth to cut the roots, the soil is drawn off with the hoes, in piling it round the stalk—the earth dries to its usual depth, and these roots are exposed to the burning rays of the sun. I have seen the effect of this so strong as to fire the lower leaves of the stalk.

Another attenuative consequence of this high bedding system, is, that the cotton derives no benefit from light showers. The water inclines to the middle, and runs off or evaporates, and does the cotton no good. Nothing short of a thorough wetting rain will do any good.

Perhaps some one would inquire, am I totally opposed to the bedding system? I would answer, there is a medium in all things. Every virtue carried to excess, becomes a vice. A broad flat bed would serve the requisite purpose. My plan is to run round with a broad scraper. This runs immediately under the surface, destroys the small grass, and neither tears down or throws the bed up

higher; and with one or two furrows, with a turning plough, to split the middle, then, if necessary, draw from the middle furrows, with the hoe, a little of the soil, depositing it on each side. This answers the double purpose of shading and accumulating moisture about the roots of the cotton, and absorbing more water during light showers. Whereas, the high beds lose more moisture even in dry weather, because evaporation goes on from the surface of the ground. The surface being increased, of course evaporation is increased.

It may be thought that these little cares and pains are too trivial and unimportant to compensate for the additional trouble. But if there is any thing in three years experience and observation, I am prepared to say that they will amply repay for all this additional trouble. "Without pains, there are no gains, as poor Richard says."

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.

ON THE VARIETIES, PROPERTIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.—BY JOHN LE COUTEUR.

(Continued.)

On the tendency of Wheat to Degenerate.

This term "degenerate," is in common use among farmers, from a want of having duly reflected on the subject, and accepting for truth the traditions or sayings which become proverbial from father to son.

If I rightly understand the signification of the term, it should mean that the wheat has changed its nature, it has become of an inferior quality, less productive, and less suited to the soil than when originally sown. Now, having shown the very considerable difference of produce in various varieties,—some producing nearly double what others do; it stands to reason that if a farmer procured what he used to consider a fine sample, apparently tolerably pure—and that a few grains, of a productive but coarse sort, were intermixed with it, say, for the sake of argument, fifty grains in a bushel, on the average, that this variety produced sixty grains to the ear, with an average of eight tillers to each grain; here would be four hundred and eighty grains, the produce of one single ear, multiplied by the fifty grains in the bushel, or twenty-four thousand grains in the produce of each bushel, of an inferior sort, in the crop, the following year. The second or third year, if careful attention were omitted in the selection of the seed, from the original sort meant to be produced, the crop would be thus almost changed, not degenerated: it would be no fault of the superior sort first imported, but wholly the consequence of neglect in not having preserved it pure; for the original sort would remain the same as regards quality, but diminished in quantity. So it will be in a greater or less proportion, with each of these varieties, that lurk in a good crop, which they deteriorate in proportion to their inferiority, either in point of produce of meal or straw. This is the case even among the careful selections which I have made, for in the operations of thrashing, winnowing, or preparing it, by washing, or pickling; with all the care imaginable, it is of so small bulk, that some stray grains, if several sorts are grown on a farm, will invariably lurk, and get into the most pure crop—this I hold under such circumstances to be almost inevitable, but where only one or two good and suitable sorts are cultivated on a farm, mixtures ought to disappear altogether; and the stock continue pure as long as proper attention is paid. This should be done by methodical arrangement; first, by seeing the seed intended to sow down an acre or two, as future stock for a large farm, carefully selected by hand if necessary. That sown by a drill machine, with a double distance between each sowing of the drill, to enable a careful person to reach from each side to the middle of the drill, when the wheat is ripening, to cut on any ears foreign to the crop. A guinea expended in extra labor in this manner, would amply repay the farmer, in the future beauty and produce of his crop.

When the sheaves are tied, I further send a person round them, to see if all strangers to the crop are excluded from it.

All this may appear discouraging, but what success is to be obtained in this, or any other profession, (for I do not hesitate to call farming both a science and a profession,) without mental application, added to the "sweat of the brow," in order to learn how to cultivate the soil with proper skill.

A very good farmer in the Lothians sent me a sample of wheat of his own growth—it had been intended for a white wheat, and was called so, but most of the white

grains were ill-grown and poor, whereas, a few grains of a red variety, mixed with the sample, were very plump and farinaceous, evidently marking that the degenerated or red sort, as it probably was considered, was that which would have ensured a heavy, well-ripened, and remunerating crop.

I trust that the growing of seed, for particular localities, may become a distinct branch of the agricultural profession. I do not feel envious of those admirable establishments, the nursery gardens of the kingdom, which hourly clothe the face of the country with new beauties, and refresh it with delicacies—the result of close, and scientific investigation, extracting, like bees, sweets from every climate under the sun, and naturalizing them to a soil so foreign to many of their habits—yet I hope to see a species of nurseries for wheat, established in all parts of the empire, where it will be known what sorts of wheat are best suited for its different soils, whether of clay, lime, sand, granite, or other bases.

It must inevitably stand to reason, that the fine white wheat which is grown on a rich fertile loam, suitably replete of moisture, cannot be the proper sort to be sown on a poor black soil, which of itself is incapable of retaining or attracting moisture.

But it will not be denied, that if a red, or coarse variety, equally productive as to quantity, though perhaps less farinaceous, could be grown on such a soil, it would be an end greatly to be desired, and of much national importance.

An observation which I made, leads me to believe that such will be the result. In a piece of land which had been ill-prepared, and was poor and out of condition, a crop of white wheat had been sown; it scarcely grew three feet in height—but among it was a plant of fine, tall rich brown wheat, with a large, round, but rather coarse grain. It proved a highly productive variety. Had I happened to have sown the field with all such, instead of having only twenty bushels per acre, I should probably have had forty.

Surely the attainment of such results ought to be a matter of grave inquiry, as a means of increasing the national wealth. It is not my object, however, to write a treatise on political economy, but I shall not hesitate to point out, what appears to me to be a legitimate and certain mode of augmenting the capital of the kingdom, by the means of husbandry, now in so depreciated a state.

The importance of the exact adaptation of plants or their varieties to particular soils, has lately been hinted at, in other terms it is true, by a medical professor of great talent and research; who has traced the origin of the cholera in India, to improper food, or to the use of ill-grown and vitiated rice. There can be no doubt, that if wheat, unsuited to a particular soil, be sown, the chances are that it will not be properly ripened, especially if in a moist or northern climate, where September or October weather may catch it; under such circumstances, the crop must be reaped, thrashed out, and perhaps sold at a low rate, at all events somebody must eat it, so that an unripe, impure, deteriorated aliment is circulated, to the injury of some portion of society; had the seed been such as suited the soil, the contrary might be expected: a well-ripened crop, enabling the farmer to pay his rent; and a wholesome nutriment being brought into the market. Ten or twelve years ago, a beautiful crop was sacrificed in the following manner. It was about the period that a good deal was written and circulated respecting the great advantages to be derived from cutting wheat while the grain was not fully ripened, as a means of considerably increasing the quantity of meal.

It was therefore reaped in an almost green state, while the thumb nail could be pressed through the grain; the consequence was, that it shrivelled, and I imagine never dried, for when it was ground into meal, and prepared for baking, the dough would not rise, and the bread it produced was so heavy (absolutely lead-like and indigestible), that it was unfit for ordinary human stomachs, and nearly the whole crop was given to the pigs.

It will not answer to run into extremes in farming; all beginners should deviate from the usual practice with caution, and commence with small experiments, which when established to be on correct principles, can be extended with safety.

(To be Continued.)

TEXAS COTTON.—The N. O. Bulletin of the 9th says:—"Yesterday twenty-three bales of Texas cotton, good fair, were sold at 12 cents; and twenty-one bales, middling fair, at 10½ cents."

EXTIRPATION OF GARLIC.

Monticm, Va. June 21st, 1839.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Sir—The extirpation of wild garlic has been regarded rather as an object to be desired by the agriculturalist, than one to be successfully accomplished. An experiment, made by myself, not with that view, however, will at least point out one mode by which this unpleasant plant may be destroyed. In one-third of a field of about twenty acres, it had become very thickly set. In the summer of 1836, the wheat grown on this part of the field was so filled with it, that I was induced to keep it separate from the rest, to prevent its injuring the sale of the whole. The next spring, 1837, I planted the field in corn, and in the fall, having a large number of hogs to fatten, and no time or labor to spare to gather corn for them, I turned the whole of them in this field. (This is sometimes done in this part of Virginia.) They remained here till they had nearly consumed all the corn, when they were removed into small pens and fed. I then turned all my store hogs into the field, to finish what was left, where they remained till late in December. In the mean time, as their food decreased, I commenced feeding once, and afterwards twice a day, during the winter. My feeder, in December, told me that they were eating the garlic. In the spring, I sowed the field in oats and clover. The oats were good; the clover was destroyed by the burning drought of last summer; thus leaving the field entirely naked. I then determined, (last fall,) although the fourth crop in succession, to sow it in wheat, which I did, and this spring in clover and timothy, a full quantity of each. Now, sir, I have in the last fortnight, repeatedly and carefully searched for the garlic, and found two stalks only, where thousands stood before. The garlic is now in full bearing, and may be easily detected.

It is manifest that this method of destroying this pest will not generally answer. But the idea may be improved on. If a farmer have but one field of corn, and garlic prevails in it, he may gather nearly the whole of it, and instead of seeding it, as is the usual practice, let him turn in all his hogs that are to be kept over to the next year, and they will soon get hold of the roots, &c. He will then put in a spring crop with grass seed. So well satisfied am I with the result in this case, that I shall pursue the same plan in respect to two other fields in which there is a good deal of garlic. It will occur to you, that the ground being light and mellow, from the recent cultivation of the corn crops, the hogs have no difficulty in finding the bulbs, which they will not attempt in a field well set in grass or stiffened with a sod, although abounding in garlic, and this for two reasons: they have a plenty to eat and with less labor. Yours, &c.

Cultivator.

JAS. McILHANY.

Extracts from Capt. Marryat's Diary.

PRICES OF STOCK IN KENTUCKY.—Of the cattle show at Lexington, (Kentucky,) the fourth day was for the exhibition of Jackasses of 2 year and 1 year, and for foals and Jennies also; this sight was to me one of peculiar interest. Accustomed as we are in England to value a Jackass at thirty shillings, we look down upon them with contempt; but here the case is reversed: you look up at them with surprise and admiration. Several were shown standing fifteen hands high, with head and ears in proportion: the breed has been obtained from the Maltese Jackass, crossed by those of Spain, and the south of France. Those imported seldom average more than fourteen hands high; but the Kentuckians, by great attention and care, have raised them up to fifteen hands, and sometimes even to sixteen. But the price paid for these splendid animals, for such they really were, will prove how much they are in request. Warrior, a jackass of great celebrity, sold for 5,000 dollars, upwards of £1,000 sterling. Half of another jackass, Benjamin by name, was sold for 2,500 dollars. At the show I asked a gentleman what he wanted for a very beautiful female ass, only one year old: he said that he could have 1,000 dollars, £250 for her, but that he had refused that sum. For a two year old jack, shown during the exhibition, they asked 3,000 dollars, more than £600. I never felt such respect for donkeys before; but the fact is, that mule-breeding is so lucrative, that there is no price which a very large donkey will not command. I afterwards went to a cattle sale a few miles out of the town: Don Juan, a two year old bull, Durham breed, fetched 1,075 dollars; an improved Durham cow, with her calf, 985 dollars. Before I arrived a bull and cow fetched about 1,300 dollars, each of them about £280. The cause of this is, that the demand for

good stock, now that the western states are filling up, becomes so great, that they cannot be produced fast enough. Mr. Clay, who resides near Lexington, is one of the best breeders in the state, which is much indebted to him for the fine stock which he has imported, and I quote the prices:—Yearling bull, 1,000 dollars; do. heifer, 1500. Cows, of full Durham blood, but bred in Kentucky, 1,245 dollars; do. 1235 dollars. Imported cow and calf, 2,100 dollars. It must be considered that, although a good Durham cow will not cost more than twenty guineas perhaps in England, the expenses of transport are very great, and they generally stand in, to the importers, about 600 dollars, before they arrive at the state of Kentucky."

CINCINNATI PORK.—"Cincinnati is the pork-shop of the Union; and in the autumnal, and early winter months, the way in which they kill pigs here is, to use a Yankee phrase, quite a caution. Almost all the hogs fed in the oak forests of Ohio, Kentucky, and western Virginia, are driven into this city, and some establishments kill as many as fifteen hundred a day; at least so I am told. They are despatched in a way quite surprising; and a pig is killed upon the same principle as a pin is made—by division, or more properly speaking, by combination of labor. The hogs confined in a large pen are driven into a smaller one; one man knocks them on the head with a sledge-hammer, and then cuts their throats; two more pull away the carcass, when it is raised by two others, who tumble it into a tub of scalding water. His bristles are removed in about a minute and a half by another party; when the next duty is to fix a stretcher between his legs. It is then hoisted up by two other people, cut open, and disembowelled; and in three minutes and a half from the time that the hog was grunting in his obesity, he has only to get cold before he is again picked up, and reunited in a barrel, to travel all over the world."

Items from the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

L. J. Polk, Esq. has sold his imported mare *Trinket*, by Godolphin, to Wm. K. Polk, Esq. of Columbia, Tenn. for \$2000. Since the sale she has dropped a sorrel chestnut colt, by The Colonel, for which he claims the name of *John Blevins*.

Maj. John Blevins, of Huntsville, Ala. has sold one half of his fine stallion *Wild Bill*, by Sir Archy, out of Maria, by Gallatin, to Messrs. Carter & Gillman, of Tenn. for \$5000.

Mr. Henry Smith, of Mount Pleasant, Tenn. has sold to Mr. Long K. Ames, of Columbus, Miss. his colt *Allen Brown*, by Stockholder, dam by imp. Eagle, for \$5000.

SALES OF COL. BUFORD'S STOCK.

Lexington, Ky. Aug. 17, 1839.—*Dear Sir*,—The following blood stock of Col. Wm. Buford's was sold by auction on Wednesday last, the 14th inst. at Tree Hill, his residence, in Woodford County, Ky. viz:

Hamilton, ch. c. 4 yr. old, by Medoc, out of Margaret, by Sumpter—purchased by John Wallace, price, \$315
Ch. c. *Powell*, by Medoc, dam by Virginia, grandam by Tayloe's Peacemaker, 3 yr. old—Chas Buford. 925
B. c. *Titus*, by Medoc, out of Grecian Princess by Whip, 3 yr. old—P. Gatewood. 600
Ch. f. *Polly Tompkins*, by Medoc, dam by Tayloe's Hamilton, 3 yr. old—G. W. Johnson. 270
Ch. f. *Cub*, by Medoc, out of Ann Merry, by Sumpter, 3 yr. old—Geo. Blackburn & Co. 3000
Ch. f. *Red Sow*, by Medoc, dam by Archie Montorio, 3 yr. old—Saml. Coleman. 200
Ch. m. by Dungannon, dam by Tayloe's Hamiltonian, 6 yr. old, and her produce, ch. colt by Medoc, and stunted to Cripple—Joel Richmond. 230
B. m. by Hamiltonian, 9 yr. old, and her produce, viz: 1. 1836, May 9, Gr. c. by Abdalrahman—2. 1838, May 1, Ch. f. by Medoc—3. 1839, May 11, Ch. c. by Medoc, and stunted to Randolph—G. C. Gaines. 260
Gr. m. descendant of Pacolet, and her produce viz: 1. 1838, April 13, Gr. c. by Medoc, and June, 1839, gr. c. by Cripple, and stunted to Cripple—Mr. Read. 125

BLOODED STOCK.—By the following account of the sales of Mr. Warner's stock last week, it will be seen that the thoroughbred Durham cattle are in as good demand as ever, and maintain as high prices. It will also be seen that breeders from the adjoining States are resorting to this vicinity for the purpose of supplying themselves with stock of the best description. This is the character

which our breeders have acquired for their stock, and they richly deserve it, if large investments of capital and judicious rearing furnish any guarantee that good stock is the result. Kentucky is now as distinguished among her sister states for the purity and excellence of her cattle, as she has been for several years for the rearing of the most superior horses for the turf, the harness and the saddle. We are gratified to perceive too that our farmers are reaping the rewards of their labor and expense:

Catalogue of Blooded Stock, with the purchasers and prices, sold at the sale of Mr. Wm. A. Warner, on the 22d August, 1839.—*Observer & Reporter.*

CATTLE.

No. 1. Frederick, Simon Bradford & Co. (Nashville, Tenn.)	\$1625 00
" 2. Pennsylvania, L. D. Young,	520 00
" 3. Prudence, S. Bradford & Co.	610 00
" 4. Victoria, Wm. Warren,	620 00
" 5. Mary Warner, Clayton Curle,	565 00
" 6 & 7. Pennsylvania's Twin calves, S. J. Gillespie,	240 00
" 8. Dahlia, S. Bradford & Co.	415 00
" 9. Florence, Simon Bradford & Co.	385 50
" 10. Primrose, E. N. Hart,	255 00
" 11. Rosebud, same,	200 00
" 12. Julia, C. J. Hart,	265 00
" 13. Virginia, S. Bradford & Co.	500 00
" 14. Ella, L. Young,	60 00
" 15. Red Rose, Wm. Warren,	140 00
" 16. Letitia, Hart & Goodloe,	400 00
" 17. Alice, C. J. Hart,	150 00
" 18. Juana, same,	120 00
" 19. Rebecca, S. Bradford & Co.	75 00
" 20. Daisy, same,	100 00
" 21. Dorhant, W. Warren,	100 00
HOGS, (Berkshire.)	
Jack.—Berryman & Milton,	\$91 00
Tom.—Dunlap & Field,	60 00
Beauty.—Berryman & Milton,	82 50
Rose.—Dunlap & Field,	96 00
Premium.—Wm. Exum,	56 00
Laura.—Berryman & Milton,	93 00
Tulip.—Wm. Exum,	82 00
Tanny.—Dunlap & Field,	67 00

THE SILK CULTURE.

COL. W. D. WAPLES' COCOONERY AT DAGSBURY, IN DELAWARE.—At this establishment a fair and systematic experiment has been made chiefly under the skillful and prudent management of Mrs. Waples. Undertaken with patriotic views, and after mature reflection, the design has been persisted in steadily for two years, and the result is a conviction that it may now be followed up with complete success and as much profit as will well reward the labour bestowed and the capital invested. The misfortune, not unforeseen, in this business has been, that too many have rushed into it headlong, with selfish and narrow views to speculation merely, not foreseeing or not caring for the bad effects which their ultimate failure or withdrawal might have on a most important and interesting branch of industry. Col. Waples, on the contrary, embarked in it with right intentions, keeping over his trees in spite of all temptations to sell—Now they are two years old, and this year have yielded food for near half a million of worms, which have been fed and reared with a care and patience characteristic of all exemplary and notable housewives, and particularly honourable and praiseworthy in one in whose sphere and circumstances in life, such examples are so rarely to be found.

The cocoons at this well arranged and beautiful establishment, except such as were allowed to hatch, have been wound off by means of Gay's machinery, under Mrs. W's superintendence, the work being done by slaves, women and children, who under her direction soon became familiar with the whole routine.

The working of the machine has, we understand, surpassed all expectation, producing silk of the finest quality with the utmost regularity and expedition. The experiment was highly successful and satisfactory, proving the fitness of our climate, and the simplicity

of silk making through the whole process, from the hatching of the egg to the reeling of the silk ready for the needle or the loom.

So well satisfied is Col. Waples with the entire practicability and profits of the enterprise, that he proposes on a small stream of water to extend the manufactory, adopting Mr. Gay's machinery, as in all respects well adapted to, and ensuring success in his design. Our notes are from a gentleman who received his information from Col. Waples himself, and we are pleased to have it in our power to record this other and conclusive testimony in favour of the increasing impression that we are destined, ere many years, to produce our own silk, as certainly as not many years since we did not produce our own cotton.

8000 *Morus Multicaulis* trees, averaging 5½ feet high, were sold in this town (Easton, Talbot co. Md.) during the present (last) week, for 35 cents per tree.—*Eas. Gaz.*

We understand a sale was made at Salisbury, last week, at 31 cents per tree, as they stand, 4 months credit, notes negotiable in the Salisbury Bank.—*Ed. Amer. Farm.*

At a sale of 20,000 *M. M.* trees by Thomas & Sons, at Mr. Bonker's farm, N. J. one lot brought 15½ cts. and the remainder ranged from 11½ to 14 cts.

MR. PHYSICK'S LETTER.

From the Germantown Telegraph.
Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, Pa. }
August 22, 1839. }

TO MATHEW CAREY, ESQ.

My dear Sir—The elevated position you hold as a philanthropist, induces the writer to address this letter to you, and frankly with a view to its ultimate publication, should its matter be deemed by you of sufficient importance to arrest for a brief space the attention of the very intelligent public of the United States. Delicacy only, and great indisposition to come personally before the eye, has heretofore deterred your correspondent from communicating through the public papers any thing relative to the present subject; but inasmuch as the little good he hopes has been accomplished, partly by his means, is in danger of annihilation in consequence of his former motives and future plans being misrepresented or not understood; either of which, it is feared by many, may have a tendency to retard the great object he has been endeavoring to support with his feeble aid, he begs leave, without farther preamble, to commence at once the subject of this letter, though previously he would tender an apology for any appearance of egotism it may assume, as he will probably find it more convenient to use the first than the third person in the subsequent part.

It has been stated that the reason why there are so many very poor persons in the United States is, that a great number of its citizens are too proud to work, and too careless to lay up for themselves something for future dependence. But is this charge just? Have you not always found our indigent people both willing and able to labor, whenever work suited to their condition, or education, or feelings, has been proffered them? Why then should they be censured before they have been patiently heard and rightly judged? The class particularly referred to are those who, not born to affluent circumstances, are continually told that they ought to go out to service. Do those who tell them so reflect that they are speaking to free born Americans, within whose bosoms beat hearts as aspiring as their own, and equally as impatient of allowing any human creature to lord it over them, and who prefer suffering and want to the humiliating reflection that they have ever had a master but their God?

You will no doubt admit that there are many poor of this description in our happy land, to whom that labor would be a boon indeed, that could maintain them without concomitant mortification. What species of labor, I pray you, holds forth this desideratum in such bold relief as the *silk business* in all its branches? at which men and women, boys and girls, young and old, the crippled and infirm, high and low, may be actively and profitably employed, without causing a blush to mantle on the cheek of any.

Every man, or at least every man who has the proper feelings of a man, must have a wish to perform some good in his generation, or, in other words, not to have been

only "Natus consumere fruges." Actuated by a feeling of this kind, I have been engaged in endeavoring to promote the culture of silk; nor do I wish you to infer there has been no desire in my breast to augment my own resources at the same time; but should loss only be my portion, still I shall be amply repaid if I have contributed one mite toward the permanent establishment of the culture of silk in my native land.

Highfield Cocoonery has not cost as much as many suppose; but yet, as the expense has been considerable, I propose to reimburse myself from the public sale of part only of my *morus multicaulis*, intending to propagate from the remainder enough to plant sixty acres of land, for the purpose of feeding silk worms extensively hereafter.

Perhaps it would be proper for me in this place to contradict the statement of persons unknown, that 60,000 worms fed on *morus multicaulis* perished in one day at my establishment. Why, sir, we have not lost the twelfth part of that number during the whole summer. But if it were true, still it would not be as many by thousands as all silk growers expect to lose out of so large a number as we have fed this summer (2,000,000.) M. Camaille Beauvais, an eminent authority upon the culture of silk, asserts that the French usually lose fifty per cent of their whole crop.

I think therefore I am warranted in saying, that the experiment of laboring silk worms from *morus multicaulis*, at the Highfield Cocoonery, has been crowned with complete success, or at least with a success greater than usually falls to the lot of feeders upon the white Italian mulberry in France itself, a nation having the experience of centuries in this art: of centuries I say, for it is well known that the first mulberry tree was introduced there during the time of the Crusades, by Giupafe, of St. Aubon, and planted three leagues from Mont Meliart: and it is a matter of history that Charles the Seventh wore, at his entrance into Rouen in 1449, a beaver lined with velvet, the most costly and elegant head ornament known at that time.

Certain it is, that many speculators in *morus multicaulis*, without owning or rearing a solitary tree themselves, actually sold thousands of them at very low prices last spring, confidently expecting to buy them at lower prices still, long before the time of delivering in the fall: but as the silk business is now fully ascertained to be no humbug, but rather a substantial reality, and the value of the tree having consequently risen instead of fallen, it becomes a matter of great pecuniary importance to them to put the fall prices down, ay, and keep them down too; and as one means of effecting this object, I am told they have circulated a report, far and wide, that I purpose selling off my whole stock; that having tried the experiment fully, I have found it would not do, have become tired of and abandoned it. But, sir, what is the truth? Why, so far from being tired of and abandoning it, I feel gratified beyond measure at having commenced it; nor could I possibly point out any other occupation so likely to please the generality of mankind as this, the whole process, from hatching the eggs to manufacturing the most costly brocades, being replete with interest in all its stages, ay, and with profit too; for, from the experience of this summer, I feel perfectly certain we can raise, upon a very moderate calculation, from the 100,000 *multicaulis* trees I propose to reserve for my own use out of 400,000 I have now growing, to plant my whole farm of sixty acres very thickly with them next year, not to sell, but to supply my cocoonery with foliage for 15,000,000 of worms, intended to be raised the year after next. My land is by no means in a high state of cultivation, yet I feel certain that the above number of worms can be fed from its produce when the trees are two years old, and as 100,000 produce 333½ lbs. of raw silk, so will 15,000,000 produce 5000 lbs., worth 50,000 dollars when converted into sewing silk, at a cost of one dollar per pound, which I am told is ample when done on a large scale, from which deduct 5000 dollars, and the nett profit from my sixty acres of land will be 45,000 dollars. I allow nothing to pay for rearing the worms, because, when *multicaulis* becomes plentiful, we shall mow it down, and throw it, stems and all, to the worms; the diminished expense of which, together with our present state bounty, being amply sufficient to cover this item.

Perhaps you will consider me extravagant in my calculations. What! methinks I hear you say, 45,000 dollars from sixty acres of *thin* land in one year, impossible!! Be assured, however, my dear sir, that I was only a little

while ago—not a year—more skeptical upon this subject, than the most perfect infidel to my present statement can be now: but having carefully examined facts and practice only—theory being totally disregarded—I cannot resist credence to the mass of evidence I meet with both from my own experience and that of others, warranting the assertion that the above is only a part of what can be accomplished, if energy, enterprise, and a small capital, go hand in hand to work. Mr. E. P. Roberts, whose sincerity cannot be questioned, states, after a careful Dr. and Cr. account with one acre, that \$1128 33 will most probably be found to be the nett profit from it, if devoted to the culture of silk, when the trees have attained four years of age—which would give \$67,699 80 from sixty acres of land. And the Rev. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, N. J. actually raised on one sixteenth of an acre last year, from roots of multicaulis planted that season, the enormous amount of 31 lbs. 11 oz. of cocoons, being about 507 lbs. to the acre. Experience, then, sanctions the belief that my estimate is only a part of the truth.

With these views, you will easily be persuaded that no consideration could induce me to sell all my trees.

In the early part of the feeding season my superintendent, Mr. Spencer, was decidedly in doubt respecting the advantages of the morus multicaulis, but is now a firm convert to faith in its superiority. Mr. Osler, a well known and very respectable tailor in our village, assures us that our silk, reeled on one of my improved Piedmontese reels, is decidedly superior, in every desirable quality, to any he has ever seen of the produce of this or any other country, from the white Italian mulberry. Now, sir, I should not have been discouraged if I had lost every worm I had attempted to raise this year; for the season has been so very wet, and the leaves so very succulent, that it is a perfect miracle to me they have not all perished!

Well aware of the deep responsibility I assume in representing the culture of silk from morus multicaulis in such glowing colours, whereby many persons may be induced to embark in it their whole capital—the hard earned savings of a life of toil—and also of the just censure I should merit from them if I have knowingly deceived them, still I deliberately add, that every word above expressed is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am firmly persuaded that the morus multicaulis is the most valuable tree on earth.

With many apologies for this long letter, and with the assurances of the highest esteem,

I am, dear sir, your friend and humble servant,
PHILIP PHYSICK.

To PHILIP PHYSICK, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have read your communication with pleasure, and perfectly coincide in opinion with you on the very important and beneficial effects that may be fairly calculated on from the successful prosecution of the culture of silk, to a class of females laboring under grievances and unmerited sufferings. To them it opens the most cheering prospects of ease, comfort and happiness, which in past times they could hardly have hoped for. The sufferings of this class have been often urged on the public attention, without exciting that sympathy for which their case so loudly called.

Yours respectfully,

Aug. 23, 1839.

M. CAREY.

SILK WORMS.—The cold days of last week was a hard season for Silk Worms. In one night, a week or two since, one feeder lost 18 or 20 thousand, and had it not been for precautions taken to warm the buildings, hundreds of thousands would have died. Aside from cold, the worms have to contend with a host of enemies. Black ants and Rats eat them with great voracity, as they furnish a delicious repast when filled with silky, glutinous matter. We have been surprised to learn the number fed and the quantity of silk manufactured this summer in this vicinity. The Northampton Silk Company, Mr. Whitmarsh and Dr. Stebbins, of this town,—in Amherst, Mr. Smith and the Amherst Silk Company,—in Whately, Dr. Bardwell, and in Williamsburg, Mr. Bodman, have all fed extensively. Many others have done a smaller, but equally successful business in feeding worms and raising raw silk.—*Northampton (Mas.) Courier.*

THE TWIN OR OKRA COTTON.—Some interesting particulars respecting this new species of cotton are detailed in a letter from a planter, published in the Savannah

Georgian. The discovery of it appears to have been entirely accidental. A gentleman of Aurauga, Alabama, a few years ago bought some Petit Gulf seed; in a field sown with this seed, a single stalk was observed without limbs, and having great numbers of bolls adhering immediately to the stalk, or in clusters, on very short limbs. From these seeds the variety has been propagated. In 1837 the seeds sold as high as 50 cents apiece; last fall \$160 was paid for a bushel. The plant exhibits a distinct variety; the stalks had rarely any limbs longer than one joint, sometimes two; the bolls were two, three, and sometimes seven in a cluster—the stems of all the bolls shooting from one place, and at the top of the short limb. The cotton is exceedingly fine, being from two to four cents a pound better than ordinary; the color and staple of the wool is described as very superior, and unequalled by the finest and softest short staple. Another advantage of this variety is, that it comes to maturity and opens two weeks earlier than common; in rich land the stalk grows quite tall, reaching as high as six or eight feet; the luxuriant growth of the plant in fertile soils may render topping necessary; its appearance is very much like the common okra, having a similar stalk, with cotton leaves. If the anticipations indulged respecting this lately discovered variety of the cotton plant are ever realized, the success of the experiment must add immensely to the agricultural wealth of Louisiana, Mississippi and other southern states.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Stramonium.—James Town Weed, Gypson or Stink Weed.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Gypson, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lard; stew until the Gypson is soft, then squeeze through a cloth, and then put the compounded into a pot. It will keep a great many years.

Cholera infantum, and for Adults.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Indian Corn to be well burnt; then pound or grind it to powder; to this add 1 quart boiling water; let it stand to draw ten minutes, then pour off to cool. The Oxygenated Castor Oil should be taken then.

To Oxygenate Castor Oil.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Oxide Iron or brown Paint, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Oil (cold pressed;) stir, and then stir for five days once each day; then let it rest: the Oxide will settle to the bottom; then pour off a fine clarified Castor Oil. A wine glass for an adult is a sufficient dose; children less in proportion.

Preparation by an Oil for Inflammatory Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.—1 spoonful of Worms, called Fishing or Earth Worms; add one spoonful of Oil; then stir frequently for about half an hour, the worms will then be found to be dissolved to an oil; squeeze through a cloth to get out the earth: then add a little essence of bergamot. Rub on the part in which there is pain.

Brake, or good Sarsaparilla.—A great vegetable production, called Brake, affords a long root, which is the finest Sarsaparilla in the world. A decoction may be taken, a wine glass full every hour through a day. This decoction breaks up a Stone in the bladder, and passes it off. A violent case of Stone may be relieved by it.

Mansion House Hotel, Broadway, July 30, 1834.

HENRY ALEXANDER, of Baltimore.

State of Maryland.

P. S.—All Editors ought to publish these Recipes, for public good.—*N. Y. Gaz. of July, 1834.*

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore Market.—Tobacco.—The market for Maryland Tobacco continues much as last week, without either change in price or diminution of demand—holders, however, showing a little more firmness. The sales of the week have been to a moderate extent, though mostly in small lots. The stock in market is not large, otherwise as the demand is fair, it is probable the transactions would have been extensive. We continue to quote inferior Maryland \$4.425; Common \$4.50; Middling \$6.75; good \$8.90; and fine and leafy \$10.12. There is some inquiry for Ohio. We note a sale of 80 hhds. at \$8.50 a 10, and another of 50 hhds. at \$9.50. We quote Common quality \$6.75; middling \$8.90; good \$10.11; and fine \$12.14. There is a good deal of Ohio going on ship board on owners' account, they preferring to take their chance in the European markets to selling here. The inspections of the week comprise 443 hhds. Maryland; and 175 hhds. Ohio—total 618.

Cattle.—The number of Beef cattle offered in our market this week has not been large, and prices continue about the same as last week. We quote prime grass cattle at \$8, and inferior at \$7.25 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—The receipts of Howard st. continue fair, and limited transactions from stores at \$5.87 a 6, cash and time.—We note several sales on Monday of about 5.87 a 5 94 cash, and \$6 on time—choice brands are held at \$6. The wagon price is 5.75. City Mills and Susquehanna are held at \$6.

Grain.—The supplies of wheat fair, prime white is worth 1.23 a 1.25; red 1.18 a 1.20. The supplies of corn are large, and price declined; white 60 a 63, yellow 65, Rye 74, oats 29 a 30.

At New Orleans, for the week ending on the 31st ult. every branch of trade continued to wear the same torpid appearance. The fever had continued on the increase, and raged with unabated violence. After the receipt of the news by the Liverpool there was considerable done in cotton, but buyers were indisposed to offer by it as much as previously.

Sales were made of the old crop Louisiana and Mississippi 254 bales at 9c; 15 at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; 41 at 9; 289 at—; 204 at—; 781 at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 62 at 11c. Of the new crop 8 bales at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 at 12; 24 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 7 at 11; 60 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 8 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 30 at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. New cotton began to arrive more freely—518 bales were received during the week,—stock of cotton on hand 10,308 bales. There was nothing new in price or demand for Sugar—it was quoted at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.—The accounts from the growing crop were decidedly favorable. Nothing doing in Molasses beyond city wants. There were only 1284 hhds of Tobacco left of last season's stock, which was fast being reduced.—Since the English advances there has been a better enquiry, holders are firm at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 a 14c. Large sales of Bagging and Rope have been made—the stock of Rope is much heavier than Dagging in proportion, and sales of bagging, without rope, made as high as 27c—the general sales are for bagging 24 a 25c; rope 8 a 9c, on time. Some small lots of Flour for Havana, sold at \$6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; the other sales were confined to the city's wants. No sales of sour flour reported. Corn closed on the 29th firm at 60c; Oats 50 a 52c and scarce.

At Mobile, for the week ending on the 31st, there was not a bale of Cotton received or sold;—1400 bales were exported to Birmingham, leaving the stock 619 bales.—Sales of Ky. Bagging at 30 a 31c; rope 12c, on time;—stock light. A moderate demand for super Western Flour \$8 a 9.

At Cincinnati, on the 4th inst Flour was \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Whiskey 41 c; Wheat 75c, Corn 59 a 60c; Oats 31 a 37c.

At Williamsport, (Md.) on Saturday, Flour was \$5 a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheat 115 a 12c; Rye 70c; Corn 90c; Oats 33 a 35c.

At New York, last week, there was considerable activity in the fall trade. There was a fair business done in cotton, and 2800 bales sold of which 1000 bales were for export, at 10 a 15c—1650 bales Upland at 10 a 13c; 350 Mobile 9 a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; 650 Orleans 10 a 14; 89 at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 70 very fine at 15; 150 Florida 10 a 12c. The sales of Flour moderate, yet owing to very light receipts, Western closed at \$7 for common brands, and 6.75 for Ohio; 1000 Richmond country sold at 6.50; Georgetown \$6.62 a 7.5; 1000 hhds sold at 6.62; some parcels of Wheat remained unsold; the receipts of Rye were small and the price steady; Corn was plenty but sold freely at 84 a 89c. Clean Hemp had sold at 215, and Sisal at \$140; Manila was firmer and brought \$150. The sales of Rice were 150 tierces at \$4.25 a 4.50. Sugars were selling more freely at steady prices. 180 hhds Kentucky Tobacco sold in lots at 10 a 14c; and a few at 15c. Wool extremely inactive.

The New York Express of Saturday says: "The week has closed much better than it promised at the commencement. There have been no specie drafts of a any consequence, and the Banks are less disposed to press each other." The stock market has been getting better. The bears, who are interested in keeping down stocks, begin to fear lest the news by the Great Western may be favorable, in which event, the margin for a rise is very great. One great cause of the pressure on the market, has been the drain on our Banks by depositors. The allotment of a high rate of interest on Post Notes, a description of security considered beyond all doubt, is such that hundreds have gone into the purchase of them who never have touched, or would touch, a Private Note at any price. The time of deposits at the various Banks is now lower than it has been for years. As an evidence of the extent of which deposits have been reduced, we can state that one Bank had six hundred thousand dollars deposited—a sum that was not unusually large."

At Philadelphia, the stock of Flour continues very limited. We quote it as firm at \$6.25; Rye Flour, the last sales were at \$4.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Corn Meal in hhds is held at \$4, in puncheons at \$17.50; Brandywine at \$18.50. Grain continues limited. We quote Wheat at \$1.25 a 1.30, as per quality. Oats at 41 a 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; the sales at the former rate in the early part of the week; at the latter to day. Yellow Corn at 81 a 80c; white 77 a 78c. Rye, last sales at 85c, but more could not be sold at same rate. Flaxseed at \$1.35 a 1.37, and scarce. There were 461 head of Bees in market during the week. The sales were brisk and at an advance of 50 cents per 100 since our last report. The cattle were mostly from this State. We quote sales of first quality at \$8.50; second \$7.50; third \$7.

At Richmond, Friday, Canal Flour was in brisk demand at \$6, being a slight advance; last sales City Mills 64; wheat 115 a 120c; Corn 65c; Oats 30 a 33c; Whiskey 38 a 40c. No change in Tobacco.

At Winchester, (Va.) Saturday, Flour was \$5 a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; wheat \$1; Corn 50c; Oats 25c.

At Georgetown, on Friday, the wagon price of flour was \$5.34 a 5.81, being a slight decline.

At Norfolk, Friday sales of corn at 65c; R. O. Staves in demand at \$22.

At Alexandria, Saturday, Flour was quoted from wagons at \$5.83; Wheat 118 a 121c; Rye 60; Corn 68 a 75c; Oats 30 a 33c; Bacon 11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,		10 PROVISIONS—	
Bricks—		Beef, Balt. mess,	15 75
Run of kiln per M.	\$7 00	Pork, do do	17 00
Hard or arch	8 00	do prime	13 00
Red or paving	9 50	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	12 1/2
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	10 a 10 1/2	Hams, do cured	13 1/4
Rio	10 1/2 a 11	Midd'gs, do do	9 1/2 a 10
COTTON—		Shoulders, do do	8 1/2 a 9
Virgin, good, lb	00 a 00	Lard, West. & Balt.	12 1/2 a 13
Florida,	00 a 00	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	18
Alabama	00 a 00	do do "2,	15 1/2
Louisiana, pri.	00 a 00	do Glades "2,	00
Mississippi	a 15 1/2	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9 1/2 a 10
FEATHERS—		Rice—pr 100 lb.	5 00 a 5 25
Am. geese, lb.	54	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	33 a 35
FISH—		SEEDS—Clover do.	12 a 13
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.	11 87	Timothy do.	2 00 a 2 50
Herrings	5 43	TEAS—Hysen, lb.	56 a 1 00
FLOUR, &c.—		Y. Hysen	37 a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl.	6 00	Gunpowder	60 a 1 00
Howard st. do	5 87 a 6 00	Imperial	55 a 60
Susquehan.	6 00	TOBACCO—	
Rye	a —	Com., 100 lb.	5 00 a 5 50
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	0 00	Brown & red	6 00 a 6 50
do. hhd.	00 00	Ground leaf	7 00 a 13 00
Chopped Rye 100 lb.	2 12	Or. to mid. col.	9 50 a 12 00
Ship stuff, bush.	37 a 40	Col. to fine red	12 a 14 00
Shorts,	22	Yel. to fl. yel.	10 00 a 15 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white	1 28	Wrappery, suitable for	
Wheat, pri. red	1 20 a 1 25	segars,	10 00 a 20 00
Rye, new	73 a 75	Virginia	6 00 a 10 00
Corn, white	65 a 66	Ohio	8 50 a 10 00
do yellow	70 a 72	Kentucky	6 00 a 13 00
Oats	30 a 32	St. Domingo	13 00 a 18 00
Beans, white	0 00 a 75	Cuba	15 00 a 30 00
Peas, black eye	1 37 a 40 00	WOOL—	
NAVAL STORES—		Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60 a 70
Pitch, bbl	1 62	Full bld. Merino	50 a 55
Tar,	2 12	1-3 & 4 do.	42 a 47
PLASTER PARIS—		native & 4 do.	37 a 42
Cargo, ton,	3 87	pulled, lambs	40
Ground, bbl.	1 37 a 1 50	unwashed	25 a 33
SUGARS—		S. Ame. clean	25
Hav. wh. 100 lb.	10 1/2 a 10 85	Sheep skins, each	25 a 30
do brown	8 00 a 8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
N. Orleans	7 00 a 8 00	To Pittsburgh, 100 lb.	1 50
LIME—Burnt,	35 a 40	To Wheeling	1 75

AYRSHIRE BULL—FOR SALE.

A young Bull of the thorough Ayrshire or Scotch dairy breed. He is a beautifully marked animal, of great vigor and spirit, tho' not very large, and is just 2 years old, having been calved on the voyage to this country in August, 1837. The lowest price is \$200. For further particulars apply to Dr. P. R. Hoffman, Baltimore Co. or to J. S. & T. B. SKINNER, Baltimore.

The Albany Cultivator will give the above one insertion.

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AYONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surrounded by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Ayondale contains about 403 acres, of which at least 260 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succeeding summer. The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at moderate expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIMESTONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. The IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring comfort without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Ayondale, and judge for themselves. His price is \$50 per acre. If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made.

JOHN GIBSON,
17-18 North Charles street.

ADVERTISEMENT—For sale a few pair of beautiful Pigs, being a cross between the pure Berkshire and Cheshire. Price \$20. J. S. SKINNER & SON.

250,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES,

AT PUBLIC SALE.



Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1839, at 10 1/2 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, about six miles from the city of Philadelphia.

TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND genuine Morus Multicaulis TREES, now growing most luxuriantly, and pronounced by judges to be equal, if not superior to any trees now growing in this state.

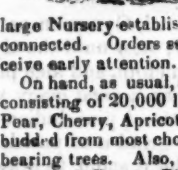
Terms—\$500 and under cash—500 to \$1000, cash, 5 per cent discount—1000 to 2000, 2 years credit—2000 to \$4000, 4 years credit—over 4000, 6 years credit. The credit payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on unimproved real estate, or other approved security, with interest at 6 per cent payable half yearly, or a discount of 5 per cent, for cash on all bills over \$1000.

Catalogues with particulars will be ready for delivery at the auction Mart one week previous to sale—the trees may remain in the ground until December next.

N. B. The Highfield Cocoonery now in full operation, and believed to be one of the largest in the world, is situated at Germantown, about 1 1/4 of a mile from the Rail Road depot.

au 7 5t3 C. J. WOLBERT, Auct.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, near Baltimore, Md.



Morus Multicaulis Trees, and Buds or Cuttings, for sale on the most reasonable terms, if taken this fall. The subscriber has been raising these trees for 7 years, and from experience thus obtained, purchasers may rely upon getting of him a well raised genuine article of almost any size and quantity required; and would be packed and forwarded with all that careful attention customary at

large Nursery establishments where their reputation is so closely connected. Orders sent by mail, (or inquiries post paid,) will receive early attention.

On hand, as usual, a large and general stock of nursery articles, consisting of 20,000 large thrifty Peach Trees, also Apple, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, and Quince Trees, all grafted or budded from most choice varieties, taken mostly from his standard bearing trees. Also, Fig, Grape, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry and Currant Plants, together with a large and general assortment of large sized thrifty Deciduous, and Evergreen Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Creepers, and Dahlias of the most beautiful varieties, &c. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent by mail to order, gratis. When more convenient, orders will be received for him by R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. seedsmen, &c. Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, sen. Proprietor.
Direct to me as above. au 28 4t

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale the FARM at present in the occupation of Mr. Belthoover, of the Fountain Inn, Baltimore. This farm is situated about 200 yards beyond the limits of the city, immediately on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown. It contains 62 or 3 ACRES OF LAND, which are divided by post and rail fences, into NINE FIELDS, all of which are very productive, and in a high state of cultivation. From its vicinity to Baltimore it is admirably calculated for a dairy farm or a market garden. The improvements consist of a commodious Barn, well adapted to the accommodation of horses, cows, &c. to which there is attached an excellent piggery. Possession can be given as soon as the growing crop is removed, a view of which will at once prove the great fertility of the soil. For terms apply to J. S. SKINNER & SON, Baltimore, or to the subscriber in Leesburg, Va.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

For sale, from 15,000 to 20,000 trees from cuttings planted 1st February last. They are in rows 5 feet apart, and 19 inches from tree to tree—From being planted so wide, and having had careful cultivation, they are now uncommonly fine, most of the trees being from 7 to 8 feet high, and so filled with branches as to completely shut up the 5 feet alleys, presenting to the eye a field of the most dense and rich vegetation. They are within 500 yards of a convenient landing. Apply to JOHN MILNE, Aug. 26, 1839.—Sep. 4—9t* Beaufort, South Carolina.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Darding & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at \$3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsmen, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

MAHOO'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My of R. M. JANSON, Agent.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to supply Seed Wheat, white and red, clean and of the best quality.
au 21 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

FOR SALE.

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockeys tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country. This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which sell in fall to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, T. os. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS, on the premises,
WILLIAM J. WARD, Baltimore.

EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

The subscriber continues to manufacture the above described Ploughs, which he will furnish at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. He assures the public on the best possible authority, that no one has ever had any REAL claim to the patent of the said self-sharpening Plough in this country, but Messrs. Cadwallader and Oliver Evans, and their patent (which is 8 or 9 years before it was ever infringed by R. B. Chenoweth) expired in April, it being dated in April, 1825. This information can be established to the satisfaction of any one interested by applying to the patent office at Washington as I have done.

J. S. EASTMAN,
je 26 1f 26 West Pratt street.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG JACK.

3 years old, remarkably quick coverer, by Black Hawk, the latest jack in the United States. For terms, &c. apply to J. S. SKINNER & SON. Also an improved Irish COW, has given 32 quarts of milk a day, now in calf by an Alderney and Durham bull—Apply as above. au 21

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration of the estate of John Hoffman, late of Baltimore, deceased, have been granted by the Register of York county, Pennsylvania, unto the subscriber, residing in Hanover, in York county aforesaid—and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay to the subscriber.

YORK county, Pa. Aug. 7, 1839. SIMON BEARD, au 28 6t3

RICE'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, &c.

For sale by the subscribers, 75 Rice's improved Fanning Mills, which embrace all the recent improvements, and now rank among the most effective mills that are manufactured in this country—price \$30-35 each.

50 WATKINS' patent and other improved FANS—price 18a33 WRIGHT'S IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS, so highly recommended by Messrs. Capron & Muirhead, and John S. Skinner, Esq. (see late numbers of the American Farmer) are now manufactured at our establishment, the right of making and selling, having been purchased by us for this section of the country. This is the only Corn Sheller that is worth the attention of extensive corn growers—they are capable of shelling 180 bushels per hour when pushed to their utmost speed, and are warranted to shell 1000 bushels per day without any extra effort—they break no corn, and leave none on the cob—price \$50 each. Also for sale, portable 2-horse Powers for driving the above Sheller, and other agricultural machinery.

2 cases EARLY CABBAGE, RADISH, and other Seed for fall sowing, just received, all of which were selected by an experienced London seedsmen.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO. au 7 Manufacturers and Seedsmen.

A BEAUTIFUL BULL.

Of the pure improved North Devon breed, two years old—Price \$200. We would venture to match him against any Bull of his age in England. His sire was selected by the Earl of Leicester, honourably known as Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, for his own use, and cost \$300. If bought it must be on our recommendation, as the owner will not be troubled with people going to ask questions.

J. S. SKINNER & SON.

Any one having SHEEP of the SOUTH DOWN, or of the BAKWELL (New Leicester or Dishley) blood, which they can warrant pure, and wishing to sell, would do well to communicate with the subscribers and state their price. A commission of 10 per cent. for selling will be charged for amounts under \$100.

aug 23 J. S. SKINNER and SON.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR,

Published every alternate week, at Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Farming, and General Improvement. From its location—in one of the wealthiest tracts in the South West—and its already extensive and rapidly increasing circulation in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, &c., offers superior inducements for advertisement of every description.

Aug. 3, 1839.